

WHOLE NUMBER 8,722.

Mr. George Newton of Brown and Sharpe, Providence, has joined his family who are summering at the Hatheway Cottage near Wyatt Road.

The Land of Broken Promises

By DANE COOLIDGE

Author of
"THE FIGHTING FOOL," "HIDDEN WATERS,"
"THE TEXICAN," ETC.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

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CHAPTER XXI.

On the morning after they had laughed at the comic paper and decided that all the world was fair, Hooker and Amigo were squatting by the fire and eating a man's size breakfast.

The creek, swollen by yesterday's torrential rain, had settled to a rivulet. The wind had not risen and the sun was just over the hill when, with a rush and a scramble, Amigo threw down his cup and was off in a flash for the rocks.

A moment later two men rode down the canyon, and then two more, and two more. It was a column of men, all armed with rifles, and they cast serious eyes at Copper Bottom as they halted before the camp. As for Bud, he saluted gravely, for he knew them for what they were.

These were the lost forces of Bernardo Bravo and Salazar, Rojas and the other bandit chiefs, and they marched, as he well knew, upon Fortuna. They marched quietly, and the great whistle had not blown.

It would make a rich prize, Fortuna, if they could take it by surprise. The ransom for the Spanish hacendados alone would amount to thousands of dollars, and the mine-owners could afford to pay anything in order to save their works.

A box of dynamite under the giant concentrator and the money would be produced at once, and yet the scouts halted at a one-man camp to steal a single horse.

A flicker of scorn passed over Hooker's face as the leader came dashing up, but the Texan greeted him with a slow smile.

"Buenos dias, general!" he said; "you have many men."

"Enough!" observed the "general" hurriedly, "but some in the rear are on foot. As I suppose you are in sympathy with our great cause, I will ask you for that horse. Of course, I will give you a receipt."

He fished out a blank-book as he spoke and motioned to a ragged boy, who came forward with a look of a man's rush with a look.

"One moment!" he said, and as the soldier turned back his general glanced up sharply.

"Only this, Señor General," answered Bud. "You are welcome to anything I have—food, blankets, money—but I cannot give you that horse."

"But, señor!" protested the general, regarding him with arrogant eyes. "This poor soldier's feet are sore. Surely you would not make him walk. Only name your price and I will give you a receipt for him, but my man must have the horse."

There was a pause and men began to dismount and move in closer. At a word from their commander any one of them would draw and kill him, as Hooker very well knew, but his love for Copper Bottom made him obdurate.

"If the man is lame," he said, "I will give him another horse—but he cannot have this sorrel."

He stepped quickly over to the corral and turned with his back to the gate, while the commander eyed out orders in Spanish and armed men came running.

"Señor," he said, advancing brusquely upon the defiant Hooker, "I must trouble you for that pistol."

"No, señor!" answered the cowboy, keeping his hand upon his gun, "not to you nor to any man—and I'll never give it up to a Mexican!"

"Caral!" exclaimed the officer impatiently, "you are an American—or?"

"Not only that," rumbled Bud, drawing himself up in his pride, "I am a Tejano also, and if any man touches that horse I'll kill him!"

His voice trembled with anger, but his hand was steady and the Mexicans did not deceive themselves.

"Ha, un Tejano!" murmured the men who stood about, and one or two who had started to climb the fence thought better of it and dropped back to the ground.

Bud knew the fate of several men who had proclaimed themselves Americans to the insurgents—despitefully done, it was said to be the quickest way there was of drawing a Mexican bullet. But to be a Texan was different—somehow the very name suggested trouble to their minds and an Alamo fight to the death. Hooker saw that he had made an impression, and he was not slow to follow it up.

"If you need a horse," he said to the general, "let your man go up that arroyo and he will find one hobbled on the fat. Then give me your receipt for two hundred dollars gold and I will contribute a saddle."

It was a reasonable concession, under the circumstances, and, best of all, it saved the general's face. The hideous frown with which he had regarded the American changed suddenly to a look of pompous pride. He jerked an imperious head at his ragged retainer and drew forth his receipt-book with a flourish.

While he waited for the horse to appear he turned upon his sneaking men and drove them to their mounts with curses. Evidently it was no staircase to command in the army of the liberation, and the yelled mutterings of his followers showed that they were little better than Uglars in loath.

Mounted upon horses, mules, and even burros; armed with every conceivable weapon from a market to a standard repeating rifle, they were a tattered army, more fit for

"treason, stratagems and spoils" than the sterner duties of war.

Bud looked them over closely, well satisfied to have his back against a wall, and when the low-browed retainer came hurrying back with the horse he quickly took the worthless receipt and watched them on their way. Then, as the last camp-follower disappeared, he ran for his saddle and rifle and within a minute he was mounted and away.

There were rebels below him—very likely there were more to come—the only safe place for Copper Bottom was over the hills at Fortuna. Without stopping for path or trail, he headed straight northwest over the ridges, riding as the cowboys do when they rake the range for cattle. Hardly had he topped the first high crest when he came in sight of Amigo, loaded down with his cartridge-belts and carrying his heavy Mauser.

In a long, shambling trot the Yaqui was drifting along the hillside with the free grace of a wild creature, and when Hooker pulled down his horse to keep pace with him he laughed and motioned him on. Taking the lead, he loped on over hogback and barranca, picking out the best trail by instinct and setting such a pace that Bud was hard pressed to keep up with him.

He had heard it said that in the Yaqui country no white man, no matter how well he was mounted, could outdistance the Indians on foot, and now he knew it was true. But why this killing haste on the part of Amigo? He had neither friends nor kin in town; why, then, should he run so fast to warn them of the enemy?

They meted out, up one hill and down another, while the insurgents followed the canyon that swung to the south, and finally, in a last scramble, they mounted a rocky ridge and looked down upon old Fortuna.

Already the hard-driven peons were out in the fields at work and smoke was rising from the meadow still. Aragon was busy, but his labors would be worse than wasted if the red-facings took him prisoner. As Bud breathed his horse he hesitated whether to ride back and warn him or press on and notify Fortuna; but even for that brief spell the Yaqui could not wait.

"Adios," he said, coming close and holding out his black hand; "I go this way!" And he pointed along the ridge.

"But why?" said Bud, still at a loss to account for his haste. Then, seeing the reluctance in the Indian's eyes, he thrust out his hand in return.

"Adios, Amigo!" he replied, and with a quick grip the Yaqui was gone. With that same deceptive speed he shambled through the bushes, still lugging the heavy rifle and making for higher ground. Bud knew he had some purpose—he even had a sneaking idea that it was to take pot-shots at Captain del Rey—but six months in Mexico had made him careless, and he half hoped the Yaqui would win.

The captain had it coming to him for his brutality, but with Aragon it was different—Aragon had a wife and



Speed Was What Was Needed.

daughter—and, with the memory of Gracia in his mind, Bud sent his horse plunging down the ridge to warn them before it was too late.

There were some brush fences to be jumped, but Copper Bottom took them flying, and as they cut up the river trail he made the mud-puddles splash. Across the fields to the south Bud could see the peons running for cover—the insurgents must be in sight beyond the hills.

He was going south, they were moving west, but it was five miles north again to the town. Speed was what was needed and Copper Bottom gave him his best. They dashed into Fortuna like a whirlwind, and Hooker raised his voice in a high yell.

"Insurrectos!" he shouted. "Ladrones! Pronto a Fortuna!"

There was a rush, a moment's silence, and then heads appeared from every window and women ran screaming with the news. Aragon came rushing from the store and confronted him angrily; then, reading conviction in his tones, he called for horses and ran frantically into the house.

A shrill scream came from the hill-side, where a serving-woman had scrambled to view the rally, and, as she related her fiasco and screamed,

mothers hid hold of their little ones and started up the valley on foot.

Still the men ran about in the horse-pen and Aragon adjusted his women-folk in the house. During with impatience, Bud spurred his way to the corral where they were fumbling with reins and rigging and dropped a rope on the first horse he saw. Then he snatched a side-saddle from a trembling peon and slung it on the brute's back. Grabbing up the bridle, he led the horse back to the house and bridled it while he shouted for haste.

Still the women tarried, and the sound of galloping came from the south. Then, as all seemed lost, the Mexicans came bumping out from the stable with the family coach, Aragon and his wife leaped in, and Gracia, neatly attired in a riding-skirt, came tripping down the steps.

Even in such times as these she seemed to realize her first duty to herself, and Hooker had to gaze for a moment before he helped her up. She offered her foot and vaulted lightly into the saddle; the coach went bounding on ahead; and as the servants scattered before her she galloped off at the side of Bud.

Behind them the rumble of distant hoofs rose up like the roaring of waters, and the shrieks of fleeing women echoed from the roadside, but once safely in the canyon their lead was never lessened and, with coach-horses galloping and postillions hailing from both sides, the whole cavalcade swept into the plaza while the town of Fortuna went mad.

Already the great whistle was blowing hoarsely, its deep reverberations making the air tremble as it with fear. Americans were running back and forth, distributing arms and rushing their women to cover; Don Juan, his chin quivering with excitement, was imploring all comers to be calm; and the Aragonas, coming flying up to the door, added the last touch to the panic.

They with their eyes had seen the rebels; they were riding in from the south! Other men, equally excited, swore they were coming from the north, and a disorderly body of Sonora miners, armed as it by magic with guns which had long lain hidden, backed themselves about the store and office and clamored for more and more cartridges. Then a rip of gunfire echoed from across the canyon, and the miners made a rush to the attack.

The whistle, which had obscured all sound as a cloud obscures the light, stopped suddenly in its roar, and the crowd at the hotel became calm. The superintendent, a wiry, gray-haired little man, with decision in every movement, came running from his fort-like house on the hill and ordered all the women to take shelter there, and take their children with them.

So, while the rifles rattled and stray bullets began to knock mud from the walls, they went straggling up the hill, rich and poor, patrician and peon, while the air was rent by the walls of the half-Indian Mexican women, who held themselves as good as captured by the revoltees, concerning whose scruples they entertained no illusions.

The women of the aristocracy bore themselves with more reserve, as befitting their birth and station, and the Americans who gathered about them, with their protecting rifles pretended that all would be well; but in the minds of every one was that same terror which found expression in the peon wall and, while scattered rebels and newly armed miners exchanged volleys on both sides of the town, the non-combatant Americans sought out every woman and rushed her up to the big house. There, if worst came to worst, they could make a last stand, or save them by a ransom.

So, from the old woman who kept the candy stand in the plaza to the wives of the miners and the cherished womenfolk of the landowners, they were all crowded inside the broad halls of the big house; and seventy odd Americans, armed with company rifles, paced nervously along the broad verandas or punched loopholes in the adobe walls that inclosed the summer garden behind.

Along with the rest went Hooker and Gracia, and, though her mother beckoned and her father frowned sternly, the willful daughter of the Aragonas did not offer to leave him as they scrambled up the hill. In fact, she rode close beside him, spurring when he spurred and, finally, when the shower of stray bullets had passed, she led on around the house.

"Won't you help me take my horse inside the walls?" she asked. Bud followed after her, circling the fortresses whose black adobe walls gave shelter to the screaming women, and she snuggled upon him with the most engaging confidence.

"I know you will have to go soon," she said, "and I suppose I've got to be shut in with those creatures, but we must be sure to save our horses. Some bullets might hit them, you know, and then we could not run away!"

"You remember your promise!" she reminded, as Bud gazed at her in astonishment. "Ah, yes, I know you did—otherwise you would not have picked such a good horse for me. This room is my father's best riding room. You must put yours inside the wall with him, and when the time is right we will get them and ride for the line."

"That!" cried Hooker incredulously, "with the country full of rebels? They're liable to take the town in half an hour!"

"No, indeed they will not!" responded

ed Gracia with spirit. "You do not understand the spirit of us Sonorans!"



Women and Children Took Shelter There.

Can't you see how the firing has slackened? The miners have driven your rebels back already, and they will do more—they will follow them up and kill them! Then, when the rebels are in flight and Del Rey and his rurales are away, that will be a good time for us to slip off and make our dash for the line!"

"Nothing doing!" announced Hooker, as he dismounted at the corral. "You don't know what you're talking about. But I will leave my horse here," he added; "I sure don't want him to get hurt."

"But you promised!" protested Gracia weakly.

"Promised nothing!" retorted Bud, ungraciously. "I promised to take care of you, didn't I? Well, what's the use of talking, then? You better stay right here, where you're safe. Come on, let's go to the house!"

"Not!" cried Gracia, her dark eyes turning misty with imminent tears. "Oh, Mr. Hooker!" she burst out, "didn't I keep them all waiting while I put on this riding-skirt? I thought you said come to take me away! What do I care to be safe? I want to be free! I want to run away—and go across the line to dear Phil!" she faltered. Then she looked up at him sharply and her voice took on an accusing tone.

"Aha!" she said, as if making some expected discovery, "so that is it! I thought perhaps you were afraid!"

"What?" demanded Bud, put suddenly upon the defensive.

"I might have known it," colloquized Gracia with conviction. "You are jealous of dear Phil!"

"Who? Me?" cried Hooker, smiling down at her grimly. "Well, let it go at that," he said, as she regarded him with an arch smile. "I'd certainly be a fool to take all those chances for nothing. Let him steal his own girl—that's what I say!"

"Now that, Mr. Hooker," burst out Gracia in a passion, "is very unkind—and rude! Am I a woman of the town, to be stolen by one man or another? Am I?"

"That's what you would be," put in Bud, with brutal directness, "if these rebels got hold of you. No, ma'am, I wouldn't take you out of this town for a hundred thousand dollars. You don't know what you're talking about, that's all! Wait till the fighting is over—geed! Did you hear that? Come on, let's get into the house!"

He ducked suddenly as a bullet went spang against the corrugated iron roof above them, and, seizing her by the hand, he half dragged her through a side door and into the summer garden.

Here a sudden outcry of women's voices assailed their ears like a rush of wind and they beheld peon mothers running to and fro with their screaming children clasped to their breasts or dragging at their skirts. A few helpless men were trying to keep them quiet, but as the bullets began to thud against the adobe walls the garden became a bedlam.

Gracia stood and surveyed the scene for a moment, ignoring the hulking Bud with disdainful eyes. Then she snatched her hand indignantly away and ran to pick up a child. That was all, but Hooker knew what she thought of him.

He passed through the house, hoping to discover where she had gone, but all he heard was her commanding voice as she silenced the wailing women, and, feeling somehow very much out of place, he stepped forth into the open.

After all, for a man of his build, the open was best. Let the white-handed boys stay with the ladies—they understood their ways.

(To Be Continued.)

Conclusive.

Two Pullman porters representing different railroads met off duty and progressed from friendly gossip to heated argument. Their quarrel centered about which one worked for the better road. Their claims, figures and arguments came fast and furious. At last the tall, thin porter settled the dispute with these classic words: "Go on, nigger; we kills mo' people den you fellows tota!"—Argonaut.

THE FIRST TEACUPS.

They Had No Handles, and Sauces Were Used as Covers.

In the middle of the seventeenth century tea was introduced into England, and with it came the Chinese or "chinese" teacup. Strangely enough, the men who imported it from the orient did not themselves understand the method of its use.

The Chinese put a pinch of tea into a large cup without a handle, filled it with boiling water and then inverted a saucer over the receptacle, within whose rim it closely fitted. The object was partly to retain the heat, but chiefly to prevent the escape of the fragrance of the herb, which the Chinese found most delicious. The infusion was permitted to stand for five minutes, when it was decanted into a second cup without a saucer and daintily sipped.

John Bull, however, emphatically declined to take his tea in Chinese fashion. He liked the appearance of the ornamental ware upon his table, but he insisted on placing the cup in the saucer, like a miniature flowerpot, and used it exclusively to drink from, preparing the beverage in a common instead of an individual receptacle.

In course of time England began the manufacture of cups and saucers, and pictures which have been preserved from the days of the Stuarts show big, darning cups, four inches across the top, with saucers less than three inches in diameter. By degrees one dwindled and the other expanded, until in the middle of the nineteenth century the opposite extreme was reached, and fashionable tea services had cups only an inch and a half in diameter, accompanied by five inch saucers.

The handle of the teacup came from Mediterranean lands. Originally it was made of thick and strong earthenware and applied to heavy jars and lamps. Its decorative possibilities popularized it with Greek and Roman potters, who extended its use to small amphorae and dagones; but, as the word "amphora" indicates, the handle was double. Single handles crept into use by slow degrees and were probably applied to drinking cups about the time that coffee came into vogue in southern Europe, the beverage being taken almost at the boiling point, so that some device for lifting the cup without burning the fingers was found desirable.—London Tatler.

A BRIDE FROM THE TOMB.

Odd Romance of Benedetto Marcello, the Venetian Composer.

Benedetto Marcello, one of the most famous Venetian composers, fell in love with a beautiful girl named Leonora Mantrotti, who married Paolo Seranzo, a Venetian noble. She died a short time after her marriage, a victim to the harsh and jealous treatment of her husband.

Her body was laid out in state in one of the churches, and her lover actually succeeded in stealing the corpse and conveying it to a ruined crypt in one of the islands, and here he sat day and night by his lost love, singing and playing to her, as though by the force of his art he could recall her to life.

Leonora had a twin sister, Ellade, who was so like her that her closest friends could scarcely distinguish them. One day Ellade heard a singer in a gondola singing so exquisitely that she traced the gondola to the deserted island, and there she learned later the fate of her sister's corpse and the identity of Marcello. Aided by a servant, Ellade substituted herself for her sister's body, and when Marcello returned and called Leonora to awake he did not ask in vain, for apparently she rose alive from the coffin. Marcello was quite satisfied and married Ellade, but his happiness was short lived, as he died a few years afterward.—London Telegraph.

When an Eskimo Dies. When an Eskimo is dying you will notice the inmates of the house moving everything out of doors; otherwise it would be contaminated by the presence of the dead man and rendered unfit for use. Among some tribes the dying man himself is borne outside. He is never taken out through the entrance tunnel, but always through the smoke hole or back of the house, and the passage is then closed so that his spirit will not find its way back. The Eskimos appear to have an uneasy presentiment of the approach of that dread spirit who comes to one and all. When you see them preparing the graveclothes of one of their number who is ill you may know that his end is near. I do not think that they do anything to hasten the end, although they may stab or hang the hopelessly ill man at their own request. It appears to be an instinctive feeling which is common to primitive people and which is often noticed in the lower animals.—Wide World Magazine.

Silver Fox Fur. The black silver fox fur is most valuable when there is no silver in it—when it is a pure rich black throughout. A dressed skin of this sort averages 80 by 10 inches and will easily bring \$3,500. A good silvery skin, clear and pure in color, with bluish underwool, is worth about \$2,000.

Cheap Carpet Cleaner. "What can I use to clean carpets?" asked a correspondent who signed herself, rather bashfully, "Young Bride." "Have you tried your young husband?" replied the answers editor, who lost his position just a few hours after the reply appeared.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Getting It Right. "He's broke, and the girl he was engaged to has dropped him."

"She dropped and broke him, eh?"

"No. She broke and dropped him."—Houston Post.

Just a Hint. Mr. Stapleton—Is that clock right?

Miss De Pink (wearily)—I think it must need cleaning. It's been two or three hours going that last hour.—New York Journal.

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Saturday, August 8, 1914.

Thanks to President Wilson and the European war, there are said to be 75,000 idle men in the Pittsburgh district alone.

President Wilson will have the sympathy of the entire country in his great affliction. There are no party lines or party animosity in sorrow. Mrs. Wilson was a most estimable lady, and an ornament to the position she filled, so gracefully as the first lady in the land. Her death is regretted by all.

There is only one thing for the American people to do during these exciting times in Europe and that is to keep cool. There is no need of excitement here. The United States is not to be drawn into the conflict, and by and by they will be called upon to supply all Europe with food and supplies that cannot be produced there while war is going on.

We devote considerable space in this week's MERCURY to war in Europe, its causes, and progress. In the article on the inside pages entitled "Slav versus the Teuton," we give the cause of the war and on another page we explain the "Triple Alliance" and the "Triple Entente," about which so much has been written, as well as good illustrations of the rulers chiefly concerned in this great contest.

In the overwhelming conflict going on in Europe the little brush down in Mexico is forgotten. But President Wilson's pets are still at it down there. He has got rid of Huerta and now his two choice bandits threaten one another. "Charging that Carranza is false because constitutional chief repudiated agreement his delegates signed, Villa now threatens secession and recruits army of 60,000. Wilson has coddled a nice lot of Wasps in our so-called southern republic.

It is passing strange how the New Jersey Schoolmaster from Virginia knows so much better what the business men of the country want than they know themselves. Delegation after delegation of the country's best and most successful business men from all parts of the North have called on President Wilson and plead with him to let up for a time on hostile legislation and give business a chance to recuperate. But no. He tells them all they do not know what is good for them: That this anti-trust, anti-business measures are just what they need and that he will put all his pet measures through Congress regardless of any puny opposition the business of the country can make. The impudence of the man and his monumental ignorance of what the country really needs are beyond measure. Let us hope the country will survive three years more of this.

The great surprise of the European war is the brilliant stand that has been made by the Belgians to prevent the German advance across their country on their way to France. The Belgians have no love for war and are not classed as a military power, but the people have responded loyally to the call to defend their homes. Of course it is out of the question to imagine that Germany cannot force the Belgian forts, but if the defenders can hold the invading army in check until the French forces come to their assistance, they will accomplish a deed that will ring down the ages. But it is one of the ironies of war that Belgium should be called upon to bear the brunt of the fighting against Germany, that she should have her country ravaged, and that she should suffer terrible loss of life, all of which must inevitably happen, because Austria seeks to punish a Serbian assassin of a Grand Duke. Such is war.

War in Europe is on, and no one can foresee the result. The ostensible cause of the war was the assassination in Serbia, of Crown Prince Ferdinand of Austria, bringing into the line of succession to the near-departing Francis Joseph a weak man believed to be under Russian influence. But the real cause behind it is the Teuton vs. the Slav; the Teutons represented by the dual monarchy Austria-Hungary and by Germany and the Slav as represented by little Serbia and by the powerful Russia. It required but a small firebrand to start a conflagration that is now likely to engulf all Europe. Russia has been preparing for this for many years.

Germany too was only too ready to take a hand. She did not propose to let Russia get ahead of her. This preparedness for war on the part of these great powers resembles a powder magazine with the fuse set and a small boy carelessly swinging a torch. While Austria appears on the surface to be the aggressor in this conflict the real fire-brand that has set all Europe into a conflagration is Germany. The Kaiser insolently demanded that Russia and France should keep peace while he himself was rapidly preparing for war. In fact it would seem to the outside world that he spurred on Austria to attack little Serbia that he himself might have a pretext to ding his hat into the fire ring. Kaiser William like the illustrious Colonel of this country is always spelling for a fight, and it looks now as though he would have all be wants before he gets through.

It is a Shame.

Ninety-two per cent. of all our overseas commerce—92 per cent. of our east commerce with Europe, says the Boston Herald—is carried in foreign ships under foreign flags. This is one stark, sinister fact that stares the American people in the face out of the European war cloud. These foreign ships are all a part of the potential war force of their several nations. Their officers and men are the "first line" of their naval reserves. When Great Britain in her late conflict with the Boers needed a transport and supply fleet, Boston and New York were stripped of many of their best liners, and ocean routes advanced from 100 to 300 per cent.

But the Boer war was a mere way-side skirmish compared with a general European conflict. That South African affair harassed our overseas trade; a European war would destroy it. Of the many hundreds of steamers now crossing the North Atlantic, only six are American steamers, all belonging to the one concern to which a subsidy is given by our Government.

Nine-tenths of the shipping upon which the life of our foreign commerce depends fly the colors of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia or Japan—the very nations drawn into the vortex of a great and widening combat. War will bring every one of their ships hurrying home, requisitioned for the national service, while commerce destroyers are let loose on every sea.

There is only one way in which the United States can save itself from the effacement of its overseas commerce in a widespread European war, and that is by having its own ships, its own shipyards, its own officers and crew before-hand.

Admitting all this our New England people and papers are partly to blame. All foreign shipping is subsidized by the country to which it belongs. Yet every effort that has been put forth by our New England Congressmen to aid in putting our flag on the seas by means of a small bounty has met the determined opposition of papers like the Providence Journal, the Springfield Republican and others that should have known better.

Newport's Proposed Charter.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Fresh experiments in municipal government are always interesting and the plan upon which the Improvement Association of Newport, R. I., is now working has some features that are quite original, especially for this country. Charter-making has been a favorite occupation of Newport's leading citizens.

The present one is not very old. It provided for a Representative Council of two hundred members, to come as near a town meeting as might be with municipal machinery. The proposed new charter would cut down that number to forty-five and abolish the Aldermen, who are now an adjunct of the council. Really there would be two Mayors, one who would hold himself in readiness, like the Lord Mayor of London, to represent the dignity of the city in social movements and on special occasions; the other to be the head of the "Board of Managers," with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, and the practical executive, with heads of departments under him.

If the purpose of those engaged in formulating this elaborate and somewhat expensive system is attained only administrative experts need apply. Newport has many attractions, but nothing else so much out of the ordinary to invite public attention as the operation of such a charter would be.

"The New Freedom."

Under the beneficent sway of President Wilson's "New Freedom," Louisiana Democrats have had their splendid sugar industry ruined, have failed to get one of the Federal Reserve banks to care for their great and growing Gulf region trade and have had their assay office taken away from them. There appears now to be nothing left for New Orleans and its neighbors but to petition a Democratic President for the return of the benevolent despotism of Ben Butler to make their cup of joy run over.

Henry Claws, says: "Crowned heads can start wars, but a greater and more essential power is the money needed to make war. The way to stop the threatened wholesale butchery of humans is for the world's bankers to combine and agree not to advance the people's money, of which they are the trustees, to these plumed emperors on horseback or their generals or soldier followers." Good advice. If it were followed war would soon cease for lack of the sinews.

Ships under the American flag in the Atlantic ocean and suitable for service to Europe are as follows: International Mercantile Marine—Red Star line, 2; American line, 4; New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co., 11; Panama Railway Co. (owned by the United States government), 6; New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., 10. Total, 33. A beggarly showing.

It is estimated that there are now 20,000 Americans bottled up in Paris. Lack of funds has occasioned some distress, but has been relieved by a strong relief committee of wealthy members of the American Chamber of Commerce. Our government is taking active measures to get all her people home.

Why, oh why, is our navy still kept in the muddy tropical harbor of Vera Cruz? It would seem that it might better be employed along our Atlantic Coast looking out for returning U. S. refugees. But the ways of this administration are past finding out.

Fully 70,000,000 bushels of present wheat crop have been engaged for export. England alone has contracted to take 7,000,000 bushels a week. And the shame of it is the United States have no vessels in which to carry it. When will our law makers learn wisdom?

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular correspondent.)

The life of baptism was administered on Sunday morning last to one adult and two children at a special service preceding the usual morning prayer at St. Columba's Chapel, Rev. Father O'Connell officiating. The preacher was Rev. Arthur Rogers D. D., of St. Mark's Church, Kingston, Ill. There was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist. Rev. Mr. O'Connell being assisted by Rev. John H. Quinn.

Quarterly Communion was observed at the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Four Corners on Sunday afternoon. In the evening Mr. Wells began the first of the August series of talks upon "Happiness." There was special music at each service. On Tuesday the parish picnic of this church was held at Wolfish-pond in the Woods. There was an excellent attendance in spite of threatening weather. Luncheon was served at noon and the afternoon was filled with an entertaining program of sports including a novel variety of races, and ending with a base-ball game, all of which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wells and Mr. Fred P. Webster. Late in the afternoon ice cream and cake were served also the two watermelons presented Mr. Frank T. Peckham and his son, Mr. Harold Peckham the captain of the baseball team.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lo Valley have been entertaining for the past three weeks, their sons, Mrs. Emily Shea, and her grandson, Kenneth Shea of Providence.

The auction sale of horses, cows, harnesses, and wagons of the late Milton Edwin Van Alstyne, which was held at the home of his mother, Mrs. Benjamin T. Anthony 31 Beach Road last week was well attended and the prices ranged well.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Mr. Elery G. Sherman, died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atwell Tucker, on Sunday, after an illness of about a month. He leaves a son Albert E. Sherman, and a daughter, Mrs. Gordon MacDonald, besides his wife. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of his daughter and was private.

Mrs. William F. Brayton entertained on Saturday in honor of her birthday, Mrs. Fannie T. Anthony, Mrs. Mary K. Tallman, Mrs. William B. Clarke and Miss Kate L. Duffee.

Mrs. Howard Pierce, of Tiverton, has been guest of Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton.

Mrs. Vincent Coggeshall, of Providence, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall.

The last meeting of the Portsmouth Camp Meeting was held at the Camp Grounds Monday morning. There was a large congregation present at each service on Sunday, and the committee reports a successful year. Rev. Mr. Norbury led the singing and Rev. W. E. Shepherd, of Pasadena, Cal., preached Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wyatt have had as guests the latter's sister, Miss Annie Hogan and Mrs. Charles Milbourne of Newport.

Mrs. Minot A. Steele has had as guests Mr. Frank Dunn, Mrs. Arthur I. Little and two daughters Myrtle and Edith of Hampstead, N. H. She is now entertaining her sister, Mrs. Myra Randlett and son Lloyd of Haverhill.

Mrs. Eliza Eager, of Providence is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Whittier and sons Maxwell and Linton of Taunton are at Mrs. L. A. Popple's, Bristol Ferry.

Mrs. D. S. Whittemore, regent of the Brockton Chapter, D. A. R., will be the guest of the Colonel William Barton Chapter at the next meeting.

Mrs. Luther P. Chase and son Reginald are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. John P. Chase.

Mrs. Annie White and Mrs. Fred Clemmence of Providence are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester.

Mrs. Gideon W. Almy gave a party recently in honor of the fifth birthday of her son Warren. It was also the birthday of Miss Clara Murphy, who was a guest. Games were played on the lawn, and supper was served in the dining-room. About 40 guests were present.

A party of young ladies are camping at White Cap Cottage.

Mr. Edward R. Thurston has purchased a seven passenger Studebaker automobile.

Misses Gertrude and Velma Wadsworth who have been visiting their grand-parents, Rev. and Mrs. John Wadsworth have returned to their home in Winthrop, Maine.

Mr. Joseph Cote of Pottersville and a party of children met with a painful accident at the home of Park avenue. The machine was coming from Newport, and did not take the curve in the road, but ran against a tree and a stone wall. Mr. Cote was quite badly hurt, being badly cut about the face, his wrist and one side were also hurt. Dr. Storrs was called and gave the wounds a temporary dressing to allow Mr. Cote to return to his home.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony, who for a year and a half has been soprano soloist at the United Congregational Church of Newport, has accepted a similar position at the First Congregational Church of Fall River. Miss Anthony was selected from a list of more than twenty applicants. She will begin her duties there in October.

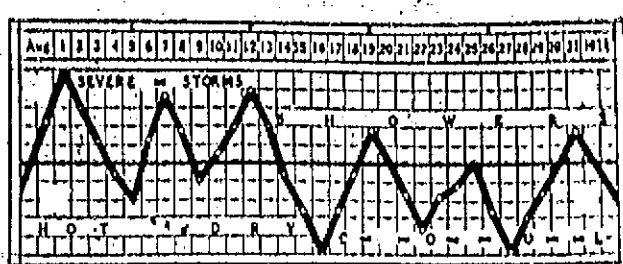
Rev. Frederick W. Goodman and Mr. Howard Caldwell, who have been visiting in North Wadsworth, N. H., have returned to St. Mary's rectory.

Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Schurman, who have been attending the Camp Meeting are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William T. H. Sowle.

Rev. Anson B. Howard, rector of St. Paul's Church, tendered his resignation at the close of his sermon Sunday morning. He has accepted a call to go to St. Michael's Church, Bristol. He came here from Providence about three years ago to succeed Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce, who retired on account of poor health, after having served the church as rector for forty years.

Three Pinkerton detectives with Sergeant Luther P. Chase made a raid on a hobo camp and captured one of the three men who are supposed to have been staying there. The camp was at the lower end of the island, in the rear of the Hummock. The three men are said to have been in several hold-up cases between Boston and Newport. The three detectives have been staying at the Hummock and have been watch-

WEATHER BULLETIN.



August rainfall will be very much like that of June, less than normal month of, and greater than usual north of latitude 40. Unusually warm August 1 to 11 and cooler than usual 15 to 20. Very little rain south of latitude 40 first half of month but some showers last half. Severe storms first half of month. Important weather events are expected near August 2 and 3. Frost in Spring Wheat Sections near August 10.

Treble line represents normal temperatures. Where the temperature line goes above this normal line indicates warmer and where it goes below indicates cooler than usual. Temperature line dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it in proportion to the distance from that line which runs north and south through St. Louis.

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Washington, D. C. Aug. 6, 1914.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Aug. 10 to 14, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16. This will bring the last of the hot waves of August and it will also bring hopes for relief to the drought sections. But no general relief is expected from it. Scattered thunder showers will cause rains of small extent but the drought, in a general way, will continue south of latitude 40 while more rain than is needed will continue north of that line.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Aug. 16, cross Pacific slope by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, eastern sections 21. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Aug. 16, great central valleys 18 eastern sections 20. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Aug. 19, great central valleys 21, eastern sections 23.

Preceding this disturbance will come a great drop in temperatures that will affect most of the continent, the warm wave following will be moderate and the cool wave to follow will go to lower degrees than usual. No great storms are expected. Rains will continue north of latitude 40 but only showers south of that line. The drought will continue to damage cotton.

On August 9 the earth will pass between Jupiter and the Sun and as there is surely an electro-magnetic line connecting those bodies that line will disturb the earth when the latter passes through it. On some part of the earth that event will surely cause notable disturbances in the nature of electrical storms and our readers should

ing for these men. The other two men were not at the camp when the raid was made. The detectives however are still on the watch for them. The man who was captured was taken to Newport and locked up.

Mrs. Frank Tallman entertained the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church at her home, Cozy Corner, on Sunday.

Mrs. Earl H. Peckham and her two sons of Providence, have been guests of Mrs. Jennie Wyatt.

Miss Frances Moyce, of Worcester, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. Woodman Chase.

The President has issued an order prohibiting all government officials in subordinate and semi-subordinate positions from giving information respecting the government's activities in connection with the European war situation, and even from expressing opinions which might be interpreted as coming from an official.

The New York progressives held a stormy meeting on Wednesday. They declined to endorse Hinman for governor notwithstanding Roosevelt's plea for him. Sulzer had many shouters in the meeting.

It is claimed in many quarters that Germany is ruled at present by a crazy monarch. It is certain that he has plunged all Europe into a war. What the result will be no man can foretell.

Americans in London have purchased the steamer Viking, 5500 tons, with cabin accommodations for 400, to take them back to New York.

The number of Americans marooned in Switzerland is estimated at 10,000, and all over Europe at over 100,000.

WILSON MAKES A PEACE MOVE

President Seeks to End War by Offer of Mediation

WARRING NATIONS NOTIFIED

Present Military Status of Those Engaged in Hostilities Need Not Be Changed, Thus Giving Rise to Hope That Tender of Good Offices Will Be Accepted Before Long

The United States stands ready to act in the interests of European peace. The president sent the following cablegram to the Emperor of Germany, Czar of Russia, Emperor of Austria, president of France and King of England:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to the Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under article three of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or any other time that might be thought more suitable as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness."

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Marriages.

At Wexford, 5th inst., Crawford Peckham

Married to Katherine Elsworth Mitchell.

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Mary Frances Perry.

In this city, 24 inst., John W. W.

Suddenly in this city, 24 inst., Thomas F.

Carroll, aged 65 years.

Suddenly in this city, 24 inst., Theresia

Moulton of New York.

In this city, 4th inst., George W. Ham-

mond, in his 68th year.

In this city, 4th inst., Benjamin S. Pea-

body, in his 62nd year.

In this city, 6th inst., Emily Margaret,

daughter of Michael Vaughn.

In Portsmouth, 24 inst., Elery G. Sherman,

in Providence, 5th inst., Mary Ann, widow

of William Potter Briggs, in her 80th year.

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RICH SEA PRIZE SAFE IN PORT

The Ocella Very Narrowly Escapes French Warships

Threatened in capture by that not a steam of light rain from her port, under, the French ship Krieger, which she put in at her harbor, after a dash back toward America following receipt of word that Germany was at war and that she might be captured by hostile warships. This narrowly escaped capture today.

Carrying over \$10,000,000 in gold consigned to French and Russian banks, the Krieger would have been a rich prize, and Captain Volck believes that only a heavy fog made it possible for him to escape from two French warships he knew were searching for his ship.

The Krieger entered New York July 25. She was within 400 miles of England when a wireless was received by British ordering him to put back toward America with all speed.

THIRTY-EIGHT DEAD

Bodies of Victims of Missouri Railroad Wreck Badly Burned

About half of the charred bodies out of the thirty-eight recovered from wreckage of a head-on collision of a Kansas City Southern car and a south-bound motor traction car of the Missouri and North Arkansas railway near Neosho, Mo., have been identified.

Twenty-five were injured, several of whom may die. The wreckage of the motor car caught fire from the exploding gasoline tank and the victims perished in the debris were burned.

PEACEFUL OCCUPATION

Vanguard of Rebel Army Has Already Reached Mexico City

Jose Castelliott, representing the Carral government at Washington, advised Secretary of State Bryan that the peaceful occupation of Mexico City is now in progress and that the vanguard of the constitutional army is in the Mexican capital.

He stated that General Villa has renewed his pledges of unwavering fidelity to the Carranza government and said the question of the establishment of a republic in the north under Villa's direction was merely fiction.

Libel Suit For \$100,000

W. H. Torrey of Norwell, a Boston lawyer, brought suit against Albert A. Hastings of Solihull, in an action of tort, in the sum of \$100,000 for alleged slander and defamation of character.

Record Sentence For Kidnapping. A sentence of twenty-five years, the longest on record at New York for the crime, was imposed upon Benedicto Randolfo, found guilty of kidnapping a 5-year-old boy.

NEW ENGLAND GLEANINGS

Theodore Dalgio, aged 10, was run over and beheaded by an electric car at Central Falls, R. I. He alighted from a wagon and walked directly in front of the car.

James O'Malley, 13, was drowned while swimming at Winchester, Mass. Fire destroyed the residence and buildings of Judge Aaron B. Cole at Elliot, Me.

Mrs. Frank Rowell of Brookline, Mass., celebrated her 103d birthday with a reception.

The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' association decided not to take part collectively in any concerted plan of curtailment.

The Blickensderfer Typewriter company of Stamford, Conn., announced a shutdown, due to extinction of the company's foreign market.

Rev. Charles H. Daniels, for 55 years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, died at his home at Wellesley, Mass.

Walter Marsden of Milford, Mass., 24, died from a fractured skull, received when his motorcycle skidded and dashed him against a tree.

Beverly, Mass., is to have a city planning commission, the aldermen having adopted the act which provides for such a commission.

Samuel Fisher, 10, a deaf mute, drowned at Worcester, Mass., while his mother stood helpless on the shore.

William Blanchette committed suicide at Marlboro, Mass., by hanging. His wife and children left him a few days ago and it is thought he was despondent.

FINANCES ARE FIRM

No Uncertainty as to Conditions in the United States

The American financial world has calmly settled down ready to meet any crisis that may arise. Possibly later in the history of the United States there have so many and such varied measures been put into force in so short a time.

WITH FAMILY AT HER BEDSIDE

President Wilson's Wife Passes
Away While Unconscious
HAD SUFFERED MANY MONTHS

Last Conscious Words Are Prayer to
Mother in Heaven to Care For Her
Husband—Had Never Again Believed
Himself at President, Who Is
Completely Unmoved by Shock

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, died at the White House after a long illness of months' duration, which was complicated by complications.

The president was completely un-
dermined by the shock and his mind
was wandering. He held up well
under the strain, however, and de-
voted himself to his daughter.

The and came when Mrs. Wilson
was unconscious. Her illness took
a turn for the worse shortly before 1
o'clock in the afternoon, and from
then on she grew steadily weaker.

Knowing at the bedside at the end
were the president and their three
daughters, Dr. Grayson and a nurse
were in the room, and just outside
the door were Secretary Madden and
Francis H. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's son-
in-law, and Mr. Tamm, his secre-
tary.

Both houses of congress adjourned
when Mrs. Wilson's death was an-
nounced, and for a brief time the
wheels of the government practically
stopped, while everyone paid respect
to the loss of the president.

The beginning of the end came at
10 o'clock in the morning, when Dr.
Davis of Philadelphia, who had
been called in for consultation,
realized that the time for hope had
passed. He took the president into
the Red Room of the White House
and there, in a broken voice, told
him the truth. Mr. Wilson's face
flushed, but he bore the shock well,
he was informed that the end was
only a question of hours.



By Marceau.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON

From that time on the president
and his daughters remained constant-
ly at Mrs. Wilson's bedside. The
president held his wife's hand, and
the three daughters were grouped
nearby. Until she became uncon-
scious Mrs. Wilson frequently nodded
to one or the other and smiled cheer-
fully.

During the day Mrs. Wilson spoke
to Dr. Grayson about the president,
whose health she thought more about
than she did of her own.

"Promise me," she whispered faint-
ly, "that if I go, you will take good
care of my husband—"

These were her last conscious words.

It was the same touch of devotion
which she had so many times repeat-
ed—her constant anxiety having been
that the president might not worry
about her or be disturbed in his of-
ficial tasks.

Mrs. Wilson was Miss Ellen L.
Arnold, daughter of a Presbyterian
clergyman, and was born at Sava-
nah, Ga. She was a student at the
New York Art League when she met
Mr. Wilson, who was then taking a
postgraduate course at Johns Hop-
kins university. The president and
Mrs. Wilson were married June 21,
1889.

Her social obligations forced her to
omit some of her systematic artistic
and literary recreations after she be-
came mistress of the White House,
but in "the first lady of the land" she
was ever ready with advice and en-
thusiasm, including passages to de-
termine on her time whenever a good
cause might be served.

Mrs. Wilson took an active interest
in the career of her husband, in his
relations with congress and legisla-
tion and the numerous official duties
which he was required to perform.
Throughout the war she has been a
most faithful and able aid. Her
own judgment on political affairs
and broad views of international ques-
tions had been a source of guidance
to him for years.

War News America's Big Race.
With the declaration of war between
England and Germany, the race for
the gold medal, which was to be
run by the Red Cross, has begun.
The race is to be run by the Red
Cross, and the prize is a gold medal.
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Cross, and the prize is a gold medal.

WAR SITUATION ENGLAND IN

People Urged to Conserve
Food Supply by Using
Scrap Dishes.

With mutual declarations of
war by Germany and Eng-
land eight nations, four na-
tions and 17,000,000 men
were plunged into what promises
to be the greatest armed conflict in his-
tory. Events are crowding fast one
upon the other as the European trou-
ble, which had its inception in the
clash between Austria and Serbia, has
developed into a gigantic struggle
between the dual alliance, Austria-
Hungary and Germany, on the one
hand, and the triple entente and its al-
lies, Russia, France, England, Bel-
gium, Serbia and Montenegro, on the
other.

Huge War Chests.

Measures have been instituted to
England, France and Germany for the
financial support of their war opera-
tions. The British parliament voted
a war appropriation of \$25,000,000.
In Germany a bill was introduced to ap-
propriate \$1,250,000,000. The French
parliament authorized the bank of

WORSE DAILY; FEAR OF FAMINE

Gold Shipped For Relief of
Americans—Our Neutral-
ity Proclamation.

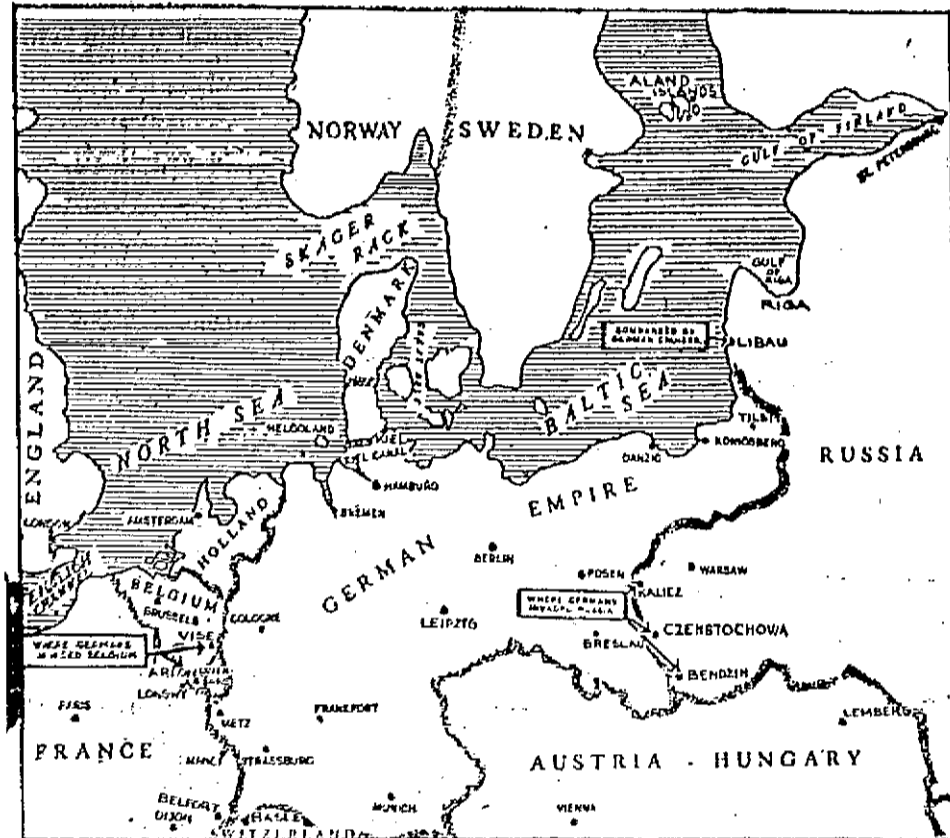
Need You? The advertisement said
that the empire was on the brink of
the greatest war in the history of the world,
and appealed to all unmarried men be-
tween the ages of eighteen and thirty
years to join the army immediately.

Another Gold Ship Sails.

Improved with the seriousness of
the situation of Americans in Europe,
the administration in Washington has
entered upon the consideration of large
scale measures for their relief. This
assistance includes not only money,
but ships to aid these Americans. The
money has been dispatched in the form
of gold coin, and the fast scout cruiser
Tennessee was chosen to carry the pre-
cious cargo, amounting to \$5,000,000.

This money is sent to be utilized in
supplying gold currency to the clients
of a number of large concerns.

The president asked congress to
place at his disposal at once the sum of
\$2,500,000, to be used in the aid of
Americans in Europe. The special
message making this request followed



This map shows the whole of the German empire and border districts of the adjoining countries, where military operations have already taken place. Markers point out where the German troops have invaded France by way of Luxembourg and Belgium; where they have entered Russian territory, attacking several of the border towns, and where the German warships opened hostilities in the Baltic, shelling and partly destroying the coast town of Libau.

France to increase its note issue from
about \$124,000,000 to \$249,000,000
and to obtain from paying out gold in
exchange for notes. Only in the case
of France was there any definite in-
dication of how the money is to be
raised, aside from drawing on gov-
ernment funds already in hand.

The New York Times quotes an ex-
pert as saying that the nations in-
volved can find the necessary money
even if the war lasts years.

England Economizes.

But in spite of the huge war chest
of the fighting nations there are grim
realizations of the hardships and de-
privations that are certain to follow.

London is calmly preparing to face
a possible famine by economy in food,
fuel and fuel. The Carlton club
committee struck the key note with
the decision to serve only simple
meals, but to retain all its servants
and to advance food prices slightly.

Among the rules published to this
end and to make economy a "family
game" are to save the vegetable scraps
from the sautépan, to use nutritious
potato skins and to make brown flour
from wheat chaff.

Britons are asked to live on a stan-
dard dish of a little meat stewed with
many vegetables. Children and those
over forty years must use a one course
meal. Cheese and nuts are to take
the place of butter. Pickled peas and
scrap dishes are recommended.

Fear Loss of Imports.

All the papers declare there is no
panic, scoring the persons who rush
to fill their larders. Trade routes are
open, and the country is well sup-
plied. England may be cut off from
the East and imports of bacon, sugar,
poetry and dairy produce may be
stopped. Self-restraint and business-
like conduct are recommended as
checks to panic tendencies. There
is no alarm that with no specie
money circulating there will be rings
in corners in the food supply.

There are prospects of a paper fa-
mily in London. Most journals are
already beginning to cut down the size
of their issues. Particularly is this
the case with evening papers.

A London war office advertisement
was headed, "Your King and Country

Woman Killed With Flatiron.

Mrs. Fred Brown, wife of a farm
hand, received a blow on the head
from a flatiron during a quarrel with
her husband at Colebrook, N. H.,
and died a few hours later. Search
is being made for Brown.

Treasury Post For Peters.

The president nominated to be as-
sistant secretary of the treasury An-
drew J. Peters of Boston.

Japan Ready.

With the world agitated at the chain
of rapid developments, grim news
comes from other countries which are
likely to be drawn into the conflict.
The strongest of these is Japan.

Japan announced herself ready to
live up to her alliance with Great Brit-
ain in case of certain eventualities.
Spain was reported to be preparing a
proclamation of neutrality. Italy has
declared her neutrality, but in mobiliz-
ing Belgium, Holland and Switzer-
land have mobilized. The German de-
mand that the Belgian government
should permit the free passage of Ger-
man troops through Belgium was an-
swered by heavy preparations to resist
such an advance across Belgian ter-
ritory.

Sweden made no answer to inquiries
from Russia and Germany as regards
her attitude, but is preparing to de-
fend her neutrality.

The Big Battleground.

All signs now point to Belgium as
the big European battleground. Hos-
tilities were begun in that strategic
territory by the German bombard-
ment of Liege and Namur. Belgium
is a strategic point because it is a
check on Germany's greater power
in the North sea, which would in-
crease her commercial standing to the de-
triment of England.

Liege and Namur, the Belgian for-
tresses, lie about thirty miles
apart on the river Meuse. Liege has
been called the most strongly fortified
city in Europe.

Both are railroad centers of great im-
portance, but Liege is in itself a more
considerable city. It lies on both banks
of the Meuse, which is here divided
by a long and narrow island. Six
bridges cross the river. The modern
defenses consist of a chain of twelve
detached forts at distances ranging
from four to six miles from the city
itself.

Liege has 174,000 people and is the
seat of a university and large fac-
tories. There is also a railroad line
north which connects at Jemelle with
the line from Luxembourg, so that as
long as Liege is in Belgian hands a

Yes, the Swiss Have a Navy.

It is not quite correct to say that
Switzerland has no navy. There is a
small armed vessel, something like a
gunboat, stationed on the Lake of Ge-
neva and usually to be found opposite
Luzerne. It is not a formidable look-
ing craft, but apparently it has a big
mission, for it keeps watch on French
barges and incidentally on smugglers
from Briançon-Bas, the French wa-
tering place opposite.

German advance toward Brussels on
these two trunk lines would be im-
possible.

Liege and Namur are not directly
connected by rail. Indeed, nearly all
the lines in these parts run east and
west across the frontiers. Connection
between the fortresses would, how-
ever, be easy to the Belgians, using
inner lines of railroad.

Thirty miles up the Meuse is Namur.
The town, which has 84,000 inhabi-
tants, lies on the north side of the
Meuse in an obtuse angle formed by
the junction of the Meuse and the
Sambre. Namur has been besieged
many times. The present defenses are
made up of a chain of nine detached
forts three or four miles outside of the
town.

Namur is one of the principal sta-
tions on the direct railway line from
Brussels to Luxembourg. There is also
a line north to Tirimont, another up
the Meuse, which here flows from the
south, and another west to Charleroi,
Mons and eventually to Paris.

The Wilson Proclamation.

The proclamation signed by Pres-
ident Wilson declares neutrality with
respect to Austria, Serbia, Germany,
Russia, France and England, where, it
states, "a state of war unhappily ex-
ists," and announces that these acts
are forbidden:

"First.—Accepting and exercising a
commission to serve either of the said
belligerents by land or by sea against
the other belligerents.

"Second.—Enlisting or entering into
the service of either of the said bel-
ligerents as a soldier or as a marine
or seaman on board of any vessel of
war, letter of marque or privateer.

"Third.—Hiring or retaining another

person to enlist or enter himself in the
service of either of the said belliger-
ents as a soldier or as a marine or
seaman on board of any vessel of war,
letter of marque or privateer.

"Fourth.—Hiring another person to
go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of
the United States with intent to be
enlisted as aforesaid.

"Fifth.—Hiring another person to go
beyond the limits of the United States
with intent to be entered into service
as aforesaid.

"Sixth.—Retaining another person to
go beyond the limits of the United
States with intent to be enlisted as
aforesaid.

"Seventh.—Retaining another person
to go beyond the limits of the United
States with intent to be entered into
service as aforesaid. (But the said act
is not to be construed to extend to a
citizen or subject of either belligerent
who, being transiently within the United
States, shall, on board of any vessel of
war, which at the time of its arrival
within the United States was fitted
and equipped as such vessel of war,
enlist or enter himself or hire or retain
another subject or citizen of the same
belligerent who is transiently within
the United States to enlist or enter
himself to serve such belligerent on
board such vessel of war if the United
States shall then be at peace with such
belligerent.)

"Eighth.—Fitting out and arming any
ship to be employed in the service of
the belligerents.

"Ninth.—Issuing a commission for
any ship employed as aforesaid.

"Tenth.—Increasing or augmenting
the force of any ship of war.

"Eleventh.—Beginning any military
expedition or enterprise from United
States territory."

The proclamation then prohibits the
use of American waters by armed bel-
ligerents, except in emergencies, or ac-
cording to the laws of the United States
in such foreign vessels.

All citizens are warned to maintain
strict neutrality and give no military
aid, but expression in public or private
of personal views is not interdicted.

Transportation of officers or soldiers
or contraband of war by Americans is
also prohibited.

Both sides lose heavily

Invasion of Holland by Germany is
Resisted by Dutch Troops

Germany has invaded Holland, ac-
cording to an Amsterdam dispatch, in
an attempt to rush troops across to
aid in the invasion of Belgium and
France.

Violent fighting is in progress, the
Dutch troops falling back slowly be-
hind a steady German advance. The
losses on both sides are heavy.

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Where Does the Money Go?

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that you should know where it goes?

In making up your check, the stub which remains
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was spent for. So, by going through your check stubs,
you know just where your money goes and what for.

Now, why not place the management of your house-
hold on this business basis? We are confident you
will be well pleased with the results.

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you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very
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the passengers?"
"No."

"Are there life preservers for every-
body?"
"Well, hasn't anything been done in
preparation for shipwreck?"
"Well, the band's learned to play
hymns in the dark."—Life.

ECZEMA BLOTCHES ITCHED SEVERELY

On Face. So Bad at Night Could
Hardly Sleep. Used Cuticura
Soap and Ointment. In Two
Weeks Trouble Gone.

ER Gooding St., Pawtucket, R. I.—"My
face broke out in eczema blotches which
itched severely. They were deep red and
I could not keep from
scratching it at night. It
seemed as if I would
scratch my face to pieces
and they lasted so at
night I could hardly
sleep. I tried different
creams and ointments but
instead of getting better
it seemed worse. After
a month I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
The itching was so much relieved that I
kept on and after two weeks the trouble was
gone." (Signed) Miss Ellen S. Whitaker,
Jan. 21, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following
is the most effective and economical treatment.
Gently cleanse the affected parts with Cuticura
Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not
rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five
minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water
and continue lathering for some minutes. This
treatment is best on rising and retiring. At
other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the
toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflamma-
tion and itching of the pores, the com-
mon cause of pimples, blackheads and other
unpleasant conditions of the skin. Al-
though Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Cuticura
Ointment (No. 1) are sold by druggists every-
where, a sample of each with 25-p. Eczema
Book will be sent free upon request. Ad-
dress "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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Automobile Department, (State
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open for business between the hours
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excepted, until further notice.

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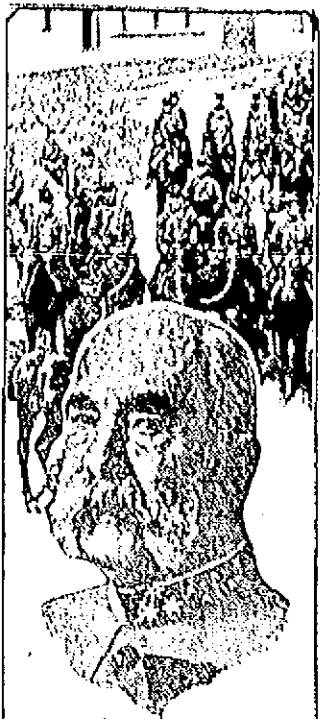
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EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH
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WAR STRENGTH

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EMPEROR WILLIAM
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ARMY WAR STRENGTH

5,200,000

The Triple Alliance

Germany, Austria and Italy Joined In
Strong Bond For Offensive
and Defensive War

By ERNEST WELLECK.

(Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.)

THE triple alliance at present existing between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was originally formed on May 20, 1882, and renewed from time to time, the last time on Dec. 7, 1912. It was the crowning masterpiece and, next to the unification of Germany, the greatest diplomatic achievement of Prince Bismarck, Germany's great "iron chancellor." It was really the outgrowth of the dual alliance between Germany and Austria concluded on Oct. 7, 1879, and signed at Vienna by Count Andrassy, then Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Reuss, at that time German ambassador at the Austrian court.

In his "Reminiscences" Prince Bismarck with remarkable candor explained the considerations which prompted him to form the alliance with Austria. He realized the necessity of protecting Germany against aggression by an alliance with another great power. An alliance with France, for obvious reasons, was out of the question. The choice was between Russia and Austria-Hungary. Bismarck did not hesitate long with his decision in favor of Austria.

He knew that Russia would be a more powerful ally but with his usual keenness and almost prophetic foresight he realized that such an alliance would in the end be fatal to the national and racial interests of the Teutonic peoples of Europe. He foresaw the tremendous growth of pan-Slavism so carefully nurtured and disseminated by Russia and aiming at the supremacy in Europe of the Slavs, with Russia as the ruling power. Bismarck knew that Austria, in a greater measure even, was threatened by the ascendancy of the Slavs and had even more reason than Germany to fear Russian aggression and interference, particularly in the Balkan peninsula.

Austria as a Bulwark.

The preservation of Austria as a bulwark against pan-Slavism was considered necessary by Bismarck to maintain the balance of power in Europe and insure the continuance of peace. Racial kinship, national traditions and economic interests strongly favored Austria as the natural ally of Germany, and these considerations induced the chancellor to conclude the defensive alliance of 1879.

Under the terms of the original treaty the two powers were to combine their entire military strength for mutual support in case either of the two powers should be attacked by Russia. Should one of the two allied powers be attacked by some other power the other agreed not to support the attacking power and to preserve at least a neutral stance friendly to the allied power. Should Russia support the attacking power, however, the two allies should unite common cause against the enemy.

The terms of the alliance were rather one-sided and lacked the element of reciprocity. Under the agreement the two allied powers were bound to support one another only against Russia. But Austria was in constant danger of being attacked by Russia. Germany's most dangerous enemy was

France and not Russia. Yet, under the terms of the alliance, Austria was bound only to preserve a state of friendly neutrality should Germany be attacked by France. To protect the interests of Germany Bismarck arranged in 1887 a neutrality treaty with Russia, which was canceled, however, a few years later by his successor, Caprivi.

Italy Versus France.

Italy, entered the triple alliance in 1882, soon after the French invasion of Tunisia had roused the Italian people to a point of wrath and bitterness which for the moment quite extinguished all ancient grudges toward Austria and even temporarily quieted the agitation for the "redemption" of the Trentino and Trieste.

This Italian bitterness toward France lasted until 1893. In its hottest moments it provoked a tariff war which cost Italy many millions. The military expenditures necessary to keep Italy up to her engagements with her allies cost still more. As for Tunisia, it remained French, and in 1899 and 1902 France and Italy recognized France in Tunisia and Morocco as well. France agreed to an ultimate Italian protectorate in Tripoli.

With these treaties the Italian enthusiasm for the Austro-German alliance cooled visibly. The Italian desire to include in the kingdom the Italian speaking territories of Austria reasserted itself. Finally the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought Italy face to face with the possibility of a future Austrian expansion along the Adriatic in Albania, and the increasing strength of the Austrian fleet raised questions concerning the mastery of the Adriatic which profoundly stirred the whole nation.

Italy's Army Divided.

With the Tripolitan expedition the last sentimental connection with Berlin and Vienna vanished. If any still survived, from Berlin came a denunciation of Italian aggression which fairly astounded the Italians. While Paris journals viewed with calmness and even with a certain measure of sympathy Italian expansion, which French agreements had legitimized, German newspapers denounced Italy as a worthless and perfidious ally and gave ready currency to reports of the brutality of Italian troops.

To all these sources of Italian bitterness there is now added the serious change in conditions the Tripolitan annexation has brought. Henceforth for many years a large Italian army will have to be kept in Tripoli. But in the event of a war between the triple alliance and the triple entente British and French fleets would command the communication with the Italian peninsula, while Egyptian and Algerian armies would be able to invade Tripoli itself. By her African expedition Italy has in a measure given hostages to the sea powers.

Weakened as an Ally.

As for the German aspect of the case, the Italian course toward Turkey weakened Italy manifestly as an ally since it diminished her European army and increased her vulnerability to Anglo-French attack. But, what was even more serious, it shattered the bonds between Germany and Turkey because, although Germany

had assumed the position of a protector of Turkey and in return counted upon the Turkish army as a reinforcement to the armies of the triple alliance, she was obliged to stand aside and permit her ally to attack and dismember her friend.

As for Austria, for nearly a dozen years the spokesmen of the dual monarchy have perceived the change in the direction of Italian ambition. Trieste, the Trentino, the Bosnian annexation, the future of Albania—all of these are points where Italian and Austrian designs conflicted, and for several years Austria has been building forts from the Tyrol to the gulf of Cattaro and preparing for a conflict with Italy.

Based on Three Treaties.

The original triple alliance of 1882 was concluded for a term of five years, and when it expired in 1887 the irreconcilable and other radical factions in Italy strongly opposed the renewal of the agreement. It required all the influence and political persuasion of Premier Crispien to bring Italy into line. In 1891 the treaty was again renewed, as it was in 1892, but with added distrust and opposition on the part of Italy. The last renewal was for a term of twelve years, and in 1904 the alliance, somewhat modified in its terms, was renewed for ten years, with the provision that any one of the contracting powers had the right to cancel its adherence to the alliance by giving notice one year before the expiration of the treaty.

The last renewal of the alliance was made on Dec. 7, 1912, two years before the expiration of the agreement, and it is understood that this premature renewal was due to the fact that certain changes in the treaty were necessary so as to make the alliance more binding in view of the expected complications in the Balkan peninsula resulting from the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austria and the war in the Balkans.

The triple alliance is based upon three treaties: the first between Germany and Austria, the second between Germany and Italy, and the third between Austria and Italy. The terms of the treaty between Germany and Austria are practically the same as those of the original treaty of 1879 and are directed against Russia. The German-Austrian treaty provides for mutual assistance in case either of the two powers should be attacked by France. By the terms of the treaty between Austria and Italy friendly neutrality is assured by Italy should Austria be attacked by Russia, and by Austria, should Italy be attacked by France. The terms of the treaties between Germany and Italy have never been made public. The German-Austrian agreement, however, was published on Feb. 3, 1888, at the instigation of Bismarck, to put a stop to Russia's warlike preparations.

The Fleet of Italy.

Ostensibly the treaties upon which the alliance is based provide only for the conduct and attitude of the contracting powers in the event of war with Russia or France.

There is little doubt, however, that under these general terms specifications were made as to the conduct of each of the powers interested in time of peace. It thus became evident soon after the rearrangement of the treaty by Bismarck and Crispien at Friedrichshagen, in the spring of 1887, that Italy had undertaken to maintain a formidable fleet on the Mediterranean, while as a quid pro quo Italian agricultural products were to have convenient access to Germany and Austria. It is also evident that since Germany has begun to construct a modern fleet, Italy has not maintained the fleet of the late eighties in first class order or augmented it by distinctively modern craft.

Mr. Heapeck—"This paper states that a man in Italy sold his wife to a blind man for 20 cents. Isn't that awful?"

Mr. Heapeck—"Yes. Anyone ought to be ashamed to stick a blind man."

The girl who is fond of jewelry is the one who is addicted to the habit of wringing her hands.—Philadelphia Record.

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE



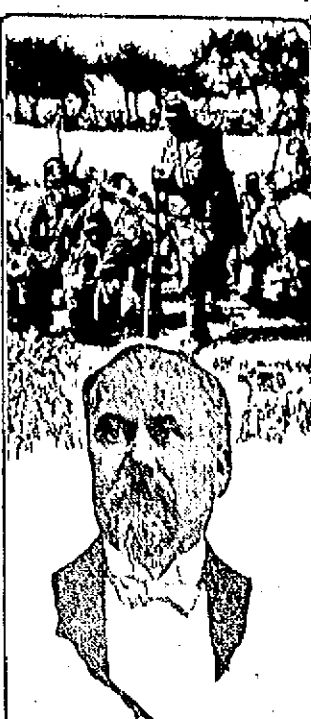
CZAR NICHOLAS
AND COSSACKS.
TOTAL WAR STRENGTH

5,500,000



KING GEORGE
AND BRITISH ARTILLERY.
ARMY WAR FOOTING

730,000



PRESIDENT POINCARE
AND FRENCH INFANTRY.
ARMY WAR STRENGTH

4,000,000

The Triple Entente

Great Britain, Russia and France Allied
For Joint Armed Action to Protect
Common Interests

By CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

(Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.)

THE triple entente, a friendly bond between Russia, England and France, is a legacy which Edward VII. of England left to posterity. He was the moving spirit in its formation. It began with an agreement entered into between Great Britain and France and was completed by a later agreement with Russia and the two others in 1907.

Its formation was actuated by several things, but chiefly by the growth of Germany's naval power. That could be interpreted only as a menace to England, for England is the supreme lord of the seas.

England's admittance into the understanding between Russia and France made the triple entente a formidable force to reckon with if united in action.

Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

The Anglo-French agreement, so called, of 1904 was rather a diplomatic compromise than an agreement. France conceded certain rights claimed on the "French shore" of Newfoundland for an indemnity. England on her part recognized the claims and ambitions of France in Morocco, in other words a free hand in that sphere. France agreed not to fortify opposite Gibraltar, accepted British occupation of Egypt, and England guaranteed the neutrality of the Suez canal. Other agreements covered thirty years free trading in Egypt and Morocco and minor disputed boundaries.

Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907.

The Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 regulates the interests in west and central Asia, and amounted, when made to practical abandonment of the traditional hostility of England to Russia; also removing the chances of collision in Asia, where the two nations had long been in a state of antagonistic contact. In Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan, England agreed not to seek concessions in certain parts of Persia, and Russia to observe the same rule in other parts. In their respective spheres of influence either power might use force to collect debts. Afghanistan Russia declared outside of her sphere, and both powers agreed to negotiate as to Tibet, through China.

The Triple Entente in 1914.

The arrangement and terms of the triple entente have been formally set forth as follows:

The aims of the triple entente, so called, Great Britain, France and Russia, are:

First.—The balance of power.

Second.—Strengthening of the treaty law in the interests of peace and the status quo.

Third.—Disarmament.

In April, 1904, the entente was made between France and England. This year when King George of England visited Paris in April there was much speculation among statesmen and publicists about the possible transformation of the entente into an alliance. This notwithstanding the fact that in 1907 Russia had become a member of the entente, making a tripartite.

The difference between an entente and an alliance is said to resemble on its face that between tweedledum and tweedledee, but in fact it may be very much more. An alliance may be just so much stronger than an entente, as an entente is stronger than no relation whatsoever. The triple entente at present is a series of dual understandings between three powers.

In fact, it may be said of all these alliances between the great powers that they are entered into with great caution and a determination on the part of the statesmen not to go too far, not to commit themselves to alliances which may entangle them in broils with nations with which they really have no quarrel. An instance of this caution is found in the so-called entente of Great Britain in 1907 in the sphere of the triple alliance. Friendship between Italy, a party to the triple alliance, and England is traditional. The triple alliance was alleged to be hostile to Great Britain, yet Italy could not feel that in some respects she had, with respect to Great Britain, a common policy.

While this was for some time a mere understanding, it was of such importance that Lord Lansdowne said on one occasion in the house of lords, "If the status quo in the Mediterranean should be disturbed, this country might find itself acting in co-operation with Italy." The bearing of that remark upon the Italian relations with Germany and Austria, the other two parties to the triple alliance, was made plain by the Italian prime minister in 1906, when he said that, "Conditionally faithful to the triple alliance we shall maintain our traditional intimacy with Great Britain and our sincere friendship with France, thus continuing the policy which in carefully fostering the harmony of international relations, permits us to exercise a rule of concord and peace in the council of nations."

The Entente's Rival.

The triple entente appears to have sprung from a desire on the part of England to check Russian and French aggressiveness—that is to say, by allying itself with these two powers and securing a balance of power in the entente it might be able to hold its co-partners within bounds. For instance, in any quarrel in which either France or Russia, or both combined, might engage, England would not consider itself bound to join with them, but would as a matter of justice or policy seek to restrain them. For this reason the position that the triple entente as a whole may take, or that the individual powers to the agreement may take in a crisis like that of a quarrel between a member of the triple entente and a petty power, is usually a matter for slow deliberation.

However, in any event the attitude of the two combinations, the triple alliance and the triple entente, toward each other, in a crisis makes important the relative strength of each. It is estimated that the war footing of the triple alliance—that is, Austria, Germany, Italy—is 8,000,000 men in round numbers. To offset this military strength of the nations which Austria may call to her assistance in case of aggression by any one of the

three powers in the triple entente there are approximately 10,000,000 men. The troops of the Balkan states, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro and Bulgaria, as well as of Greece, also trained veterans today, having emerged recently from arduous campaigns against Turkey.

Relative Fighting Strength.

Assuming that the war must spread from the local field to other strategic points, the strength of the three great powers of the entente is of vital moment. Russia is believed to have at least 8,500,000 soldiers in its army when the full war strength of its establishment is called out. The estimate for France is 2,500,000 to 4,000,000, while that of Great Britain is less than a fifth of that of Russia and less than one-half of the minimum of France, being about 700,000 men. In a clash between the three great powers of the triple alliance and the three of the triple entente the allies must necessarily play a great part, if not the chief part.

Just what the objective will be when the great forces are launched forth upon foreign soil can only be determined by the exigencies of the campaign. If it is a seacoast or port then the navy may virtually decide the struggle before the army gets to the field to strike its blow.

Navies in the Entente.

Russia's naval complement today is approximately 200 vessels. Of this number thirteen are battleships, six armored cruisers, eight cruisers, ninety-two destroyers, forty-two torpedo boats, thirty-one submarines. Aiming to whittle an enemy's navy and prevent its reaching a certain point or outlying with the navy of a friendly power, the cruisers and destroyers and auxiliary vessels would be able to do good work.

The naval strength of France is nearly three times that of her counterpart, Russia. France already has two Dreadnoughts afloat, twenty-seven other battleships, twenty-two armored cruisers, fifteen cruisers, eighty-four destroyers, three hundred and twenty-four torpedo boats and seventy-eight submarines. Thus France alone would make a very good showing against Germany alone on the sea, Germany having fewer vessels in number than France, or against Austria and Italy combined, the two navies of which number but three hundred and four vessels against the five hundred and fifty-two of France. Germany is stronger in battleships than France, but not so strong in armored cruisers nor in torpedo boats.

Great Britain's Sea Power.

A great European conflict is almost unthinkable unless the tremendous sea power of Great Britain would play a part. England's naval force is greater than that of France, if the number of vessels in a navy is to be taken as an indication of its effective strength. England has thirteen of the class of super-Dreadnoughts, of which class no power in the triple alliance has even one afloat today, although Germany has three in the process of building. As for Dreadnoughts, of which Germany has seventeen, Great Britain has sixteen to supplement her thirteen super-Dreadnoughts and forty-eight other battleships as against the thirty of this class in the German navy. In cruisers and destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, vessels for speed and rapid action, England is again the superior of Germany.

Great Britain's destroyers number two hundred and fifteen, Germany's destroyers one hundred and forty-one; Great Britain's torpedo boats number one hundred and eighteen as against Germany's forty-seven, and Great Britain's submarines number seventy-seven to offset twenty-seven in the navy of the Kaiser.

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Bears the Signature of J. C. Heapeck

Waiter—What shall it be, sir, table d'hôte or à la carte?

Diner—I'll have them both, but put a penny's worth of 'em.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Platt I. Tude—Marriage is a lottery!

Sir A. Propos—Not with these colored clothes the women are wearing now.—From the Dartmouth Jack of Lardner.

Waiter—What shall it be, sir, table d'hôte or à la carte?

Diner—I'll have them both, but put a penny's worth of 'em.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When a woman winds a towel around her head and puts on a bucket of water, she is the beginning of a big day, but when a man winds a towel around his head and puts on a bucket of water, he is the end of a big night.—Adams Constitution.

He had earned a couple of million around a billiard table and played a game of billiards with his neighbor's lawn.

TEUTONS REPORTED
TO BE DRIVEN BACK

Two Armies Met Unopposed
Of the three great armies which
moving toward France, only the 3^d
of the Meuse has met with stout
resistance. The army of the Mos-

Farmers in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts shipping milk to Providence and Boston received advance of 5 cents per ten-quart

of dress. — Houston Post.

you," replied she, "why, should you ask me again?"—Chicago

214 Thames Street